

THE JOURNAL.

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GALLIPOLIS.

THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1850.

FOR GOVERNOR
WILLIAM JOHNSTON.
of Hamilton county.

FOR BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
ALEXANDER G. CONOVER,
of Anglaise county.

The Congressional and Legislative Conventions.

THE WHIG VOTERS OF GALLIA COUNTY will meet in their several townships, at their usual places of holding elections, on Saturday, the 17th day of August, at 3 o'clock P. M., to select delegates to the Congressional convention, to be held at Pomeroy, on Wednesday, the 28th day of August. Also at the same time and place, to select delegates to the Legislative convention, to be held at Wilksville, on Saturday, the 7th of September, to nominate one candidate for the counties of Gallia, Meigs, Athens and Jackson, and one candidate for the counties of Gallia and Jackson. The townships of Ohio and Guyan to select one at the place of holding elections in Ohio, and the townships of Walnut and Greenfield to select one at the place of holding elections in Walnut, according to the following apportionment.

Gallipolis	2	Harrison	1
Cheshire	1	Perry	1
Green	1	Clay	1
Springfield	1	Morgan	1
Huntington	1	Wilksville	1
Raccoon	1	Addison	1
Walnut and Greenfield	1		
Ohio and Guyan	1		

The same apportionment will be observed for both conventions.

In the absence of any of the delegates to either of said conventions, those present are authorized to fill up the vacancies or cast the vote of said absentees.

We earnestly call the attention of the Whigs of Old Gallia, to the importance of a full attendance on these primary meetings, and urge upon them the importance of immediately organizing their several townships for the coming campaign.

J. W. PARKER,
ROBERT BLACK,
E. S. MENAGER,
JOHN N. KEER,
R. SAFFORD, Jr.

Whig Cen. Com. Gallia County.

From Washington.

By reference to our telegraphic intelligence, it will be seen that Mr. Webster and Mr. Corwin have resigned their seats in the Senate. We presume they are to form a portion of the new Cabinet. We have received no intelligence in regard to the cabinet, but suppose President Fillmore has called about him a new set of advisers.

P. S. We have received by telegraph the following as the members of the new Cabinet as sent into the Senate by the President.

Dan'l Webster, Sec'y. of State.
Thos. Corwin, do Treasury.
Jas. A. Pierce, do Interior.
Ed. Bates, of Mo., do War.
Geo. Graham, of N. C., do Navy.
A. R. Hall, of N. Y., P. M. Gen'l.
J. J. Crittenden, of Ky., Attorney General.

Mr. D. S. Ford will accept of our thanks for late Louisville and Cincinnati papers.

Judge Johnston's speech at Cleveland will be found in this paper. We call it about the thing.

The Whig Committee of Meigs Co., have issued a call for a County Convention, composed of delegates from townships, to be held August 13th. This Convention will nominate county officers, and appoint delegates to the Congressional and Legislative Conventions.

Professor Webster has been condemned to be executed on the 30th of August at 1 o'clock.

Mr. Hartley having left £200 for the best essay on emigration, and appointing the American minister trustee of the fund, the bequest was judicially declared void, by the English Courts, on the ground that such an essay would encourage Englishmen to throw off their allegiance to the Queen, and emigrate to "the States." Shakespeare did draw from nature, after all; and the race of Justice Shallows, is by no means yet extinct.

The Art Union.

As the time for sending in the names of subscribers for this year has arrived, we will recount the inducements for subscriptions for 1850.

The members for the present year will be entitled to a print from the fine line engraving, by Burt, from Leslie's painting of Anne Page, Slender and Shallow; to a set of five Engravings, after Cole's Dream of Arcadia; Edmond's New Scholar; Leutze's Iconoclast; Durand's Dover Plains; and Woodville's Card-Players. Each member receives the above in addition to a share in the distribution of Paintings, Statuettes, Medals, &c.

The purchase of paintings for the present year will be quite as extensive as any former one, both in number and quality: A marble bas-relief and twenty statuettes in bronze, will be included in the distribution of the present year.

After looking through the monthly Bulletin, (which each subscriber becomes entitled to after his subscription is received,) we are satisfied that the inducements for the present year are equal if not superior to those of any former one.

The payment of five dollars constitutes an individual a member for the year with all the privileges. The business of the Institution, out of New York city, is transacted by Honorary Secretaries, who will receive and remit subscriptions.

SIMON NASH, of this place, is the Honorary Secretary for this vicinity. He will give any information required in regard to the Institution, and forward subscriptions.

The Congressional Convention.

For this district is to be held at Pomeroy on the 28th of August.—The call of the Whig Central Committee will be found in this paper.

As the Committee, for good reasons undoubtedly, have thought proper that the delegates should be selected in the several townships rather than in a county convention, as is the case in the other counties of the district, we trust that the Whigs in each township will remember their meetings. Let the Whigs come together on that occasion to select men who will faithfully represent their views, and in whom there is sufficient confidence to secure for their acts the undivided support.

These meetings will offer an excellent opportunity, as the committee suggest, for a thorough township organization. Let it be improved.

Cholera.

The cholera has appeared in Washington, Davies county, Ia., with almost as much violence as last year. Up to Tuesday night, there had been six deaths. With the exception of two or three families, the town was deserted.

Four cases of cholera have occurred in Boone township, Harrison county, Ia. Several cases have also occurred on the line of the canal between Petersburg and Washington.

On the steamer Highland Mary, at St. Louis, from the Missouri, four deaths of cholera occurred; two passengers, an engineer, and a fireman.—*Lou. Jour.*

St. Louis.—The report of the Board of Health, for the 19th, gives 19 deaths by cholera.

In Cincinnati, the number of deaths from cholera daily have not varied a great deal during the last week. The number, as reported by the Board of Health, for the 24 hours ending Saturday noon, was 30—other diseases 28.

CHOLERA IN MEXICO.—By the arrival at New Orleans of the schooner Water Witch, from Vera Cruz, the Picayune has received files of papers from the city of Mexico to the 25th ult., being thirteen days later than previous dates. We extract the following items from the Picayune:

The Congress, which was to have assembled in the city of Mexico, was unable to do so for want of a quorum.—The Senate met and organized, but not more than 71 members of the Chamber of Deputies could be brought together.

The cholera had committed most awful ravages in the city of Mexico.

From the 17th of May to the 16th of June, inclusive, the number of cases was 7,846. On the last day named, June 16th, there were 230 deaths, which was the highest number in any one day. After this period, the disease continued to increase. Of the 7,846 cases, 2,855 were treated in hospital.

The Trait d'Union says that during the American invasion 400 persons died in a day of typhus fever, and no one thought anything of it. We have never heard this statement before, and are rather inclined to doubt its authenticity.

In San Luis eighty deaths per day took place from the epidemic; 900 persons had died.

In Morelia and Zacatecas the disease was declining.

A private letter received in New Orleans, by this arrival, dated Vera Cruz, June 26th, says: "The cholera is raging in the city of Mexico to an alarming extent. Report here makes the mortality 1,000 daily."

We learn from Meigs Co. Times that the jewelry store of Mr. G. Racine, of Pomeroy, was broken and robbed of watches and jewelry to the amount of \$350, during the night of the 17th.

Cholera in Gallipolis.

We understand that reports are in circulation through the county, that the cholera is raging to an alarming extent in Gallipolis. What we have said heretofore in regard to the existence of this disease in our midst was the exact truth, and all reports that cholera is existing in Gallipolis to any extent, are false. We do not know of a case originating in the place this summer.

The only case that has occurred and that convinced our citizens that the disease was in truth in our midst, was that of Mr. Roman J. Menager, junior partner of the firm of C. J. Menager & Co., who died Friday evening at 6 o'clock, after an illness of about twenty hours. Mr. Menager had returned from Cincinnati in the morning and was taken sick the night of the same day at ten or eleven o'clock.

Although this case offers no reasons for alarm, yet, that one of our prominent business men—one whose noble qualities had endeared him to all; should be thus suddenly seized from among us, while yet in the bloom of early manhood, was sufficient to arrest attention and cast a gloom over our community, and force upon all the reflection "what shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue."

There was a case somewhat resembling cholera, left here by the steamer Wm. Phillips on Sunday night. The name of the individual was Perry. We were told by his physician that he was better and would probably recover.

All the cases we hear of, at all resembling cholera in its early stages, or those symptoms which might result in cholera, have readily yielded to medical treatment.

We repeat what we have said before, our town is as healthy as it ever was at this season of the year. We venture to say that there is not a more healthy village in Southern Ohio than this. We trust our country friends will not be prevented from visiting by any of the idle rumors of sickness. We shall give the truth of the matter from week to week.

There will be no public service in the Presbyterian Church on next Sabbath.

THE FAMILY OF PRESIDENT FILLMORE.—A New York paper, speaking of President Fillmore and his family, says:

In regard to his political relations, they are well known in our State which has always delighted to honor him; but the wire pullers should have the delicacy to let him alone until the remains of the lamented President are entombed. In regard to his family, the President is blessed with a most excellent wife, who is peculiarly well qualified for the high station she is about to adorn; and two children, a son and a daughter.

The son is a young man, not over twenty, of the genuine republican stamp which characterizes the country boys of Western New York.—He has just entered upon the profession of the law. The daughter is an accomplished young lady, about eighteen years of age, and now engaged, we believe, in the honorable employment as teacher of public school in Buffalo.

The latter fact is something for a republican people to boast of; and something to put the dauntless daughters of our would-be-aristocracy to the blush.

At a regular meeting of Gallipolis Division No. 74, S. of T., held July 20, 1850, the following tribute of respect to the memory of EDWARD W. MOREHOUSE, was ordered to be published in the Journal:

WHEREAS, it has pleased Divine Providence suddenly to remove from us our beloved brother EDWARD W. MOREHOUSE; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who ruleth heaven and earth, we can but mourn and regret the death of our former associate.

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with the relatives and friends of the deceased in their severe affliction.

Resolved, That the members of this Division wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of twenty days.

JOHN F. GATES, R. S.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 9th.

Most Distressing Affair.—Six Children Burnt to Death.—Last week, a Mr. Knox, of Bristol, Ottawa, Canada, was killed on board of a steamboat on the Rideau canal. Mrs. Knox, hearing that persons were coming with the remains of her unfortunate husband, went out to meet them, taking with her the youngest child. She left six of her children at home in charge of the house. During her absence, the house took fire, and the whole six children were burnt to death. Thus, out of a family of nine, the mother and one infant alone remain.

From Washington.

The Washington letter writers and telegraphic reports from that quarter have formed some dozen or more cabinets for President Fillmore. One puts Mr. Vinton down for the Department of the Interior.

That there will probably be changes in the Cabinet, seems to be generally believed; but that any one of the numerous rumors can be relied upon we doubt.

The following letter to the Baltimore Patriot, embraces all that is of importance:

WASHINGTON, July 18, 1850.

There is nothing settled yet, as to the Cabinet—or if it is, some of those who have been telegraphed as intended members of it, do not know it. The task—for it is a task—is one of great difficulty, and more so just now,—when the vote of every member of both houses is important, and may be decisive of some of the great measures before Congress—than at any other time, since Congress met. President Fillmore keeps his own council, and consults those who will not be likely to send off all he says by telegraph, or to make it common gossip about the city. He has shown throughout this embarrassing duty, which has devolved upon him, of selecting a new Cabinet, the prudence, the consideration and the courtesy which become the statesman, the patriot, and the gentleman, as he is. It is gratifying to see how warmly he attaches to him all those who have intercourse with him, and how they leave him, in admiration of his ability and of the sound impulses of his head and heart. He will build up for himself a reputation, as President, which would gratify the ambition of any man. I predict that his administration will be one of the most successful, and most popular, that we have ever had, and it will be referred to as an example for others that may succeed it, to follow. The confidence which is already felt in President Fillmore is seen in this, that whilst every one, who has been spoken of for a place in the Cabinet, have earnest supporters, all do not hesitate to say, that the selection which he may make, will be sure to deserve the support of the country, and emphatically of the Whig party.

The new cabinet may be named on Monday next. That is the impression now, because it is understood that the present members have agreed to retain their places till that day. It is stated to me to-day, by one who has been spoken to on the subject, that it is very likely that Mr. Ewing, whose personal services in the new department, of which he is the head, cannot just now be well dispensed with, may be induced to retain his place for some time longer.

The debate in the Senate to-day was interesting. Mr. Webster showed that he meant what he said, when he used the words in his address to the citizens of Boston: "I tread no step backward." He goes for the good of his country, no matter from what quarter the wind blows. If the measure, in his judgment, will produce peace, secure union, and do no injustice—he will vote for it. And this is the sentiment, too, of Henry Clay. It has been the sentiment of his whole life, and he can never act otherwise. He is like the country from which he comes—great in all things.

What is to be the fate of the compromise in the Senate, those who are the wisest, do not seem to know. Mr. Hunter speaks to-morrow, and Mr. Clay will probably speak after him. It is said that he has a proposition to make, which may reconcile some, who are now hesitating, to vote for the bill.

The House spent all the day, in talking about New Mexico, and the admission of a delegate as a representative of that territory. No conclusion was reached.

Just before the adjournment, the Speaker presented a communication from Mr. Crawford, in relation to the Galphin claim. He proposes, that inasmuch as the House has decided that the claim was not just, and the payment wrong, that Congress authorize legal proceedings to be instituted against him for the recovery of the interest, or any portion of the Galphin claim which he has received; and he will abide by the decision.—This is all that could be asked of him. It shows the man, who only wants what is right, and what the law will in justice give him. If the House do not agree to his proposition,—and it is not certain that they will, as it would deprive many of the members of the party of the political capital, which they hoped to make out of this claim about Galphin—to refer the question to the decision of a legal tribunal, it will be in the mouth of no honest man to impute to Mr. Crawford improper motives in what he did. I heard it asked to-day how many of those, who, for mere political considerations, have been most violent in condemning Mr. Crawford, would do as he has done? But no body has answered the question.

It is every way to be regretted that Mr. Crawford did not at the outset adopt the course he has taken, when he sent his communication to Congress asking an investigation. It is

said that it was the impulse of his own judgment to do so, but that others advised not. It is not too late now, to rescue him from any just censure, but if it had been taken at first, there would have been no occasion for the appointment of a committee, and the country would have been spared the criminalizing proceedings that took place in the House. But I trust the matter will be referred to the decision of the Courts, and with their judgment the country will be satisfied.

From the New York Tribune.

The Great Calamity.

SYRACUSE, July 10, 1850.

The first news of Gen. Taylor's illness reached this city last evening; and when I saw the dispatch of six o'clock, announcing that his life was despaired of, I knew that the worst was at hand. It was 10 this morning before his death was known here, and the general gloom bespoke the common consciousness of a National disaster. Our Free School Convention, though large, has been held as if under a pall, and so must be to the end.

I never spoke nor wrote to Gen. Taylor, nor sought his acquaintance in any way. To the extent of my ability and industry, I opposed to the last his selection as the Whig candidate for the President. I believed that his education and political knowledge were not such as that office required, and that one serious consequence of his selection would be an inflammation of the youthful passion for Military achievement and renown which is one of the chief perils of our Republic. That he was patriotic, brave, and upright and naturally sagacious, I did not doubt; that his heart was generous, kind and true, who ever doubted? That he has done better as President than was anticipated, I think, a very general conviction. Peace to the ashes, honor to the memory of the just and good man!

He has been taken from us at a fearful crisis in our Nation's history—a crisis which he was preeminently fitted and seemed providentially designated to brave and master. For months, disunion has been hatching its plots in the National Metropolis, and quietly weaving its traitorous webs over the South and South-west. There are sixty men to-day in Congress who mean to live under no government not devoted to the extension and fortification of Human Slavery; and despairing of shaping our Government to their further use, their hearts are set on the dissolution of the Union and the formation of a Southern Confederacy on its ruins. The only man at the mention of whose name they quailed was Zachary Taylor. He was their chief antagonist no less by instinct than by position. A slaveholder himself, he yet held that Slavery could not rightfully be and ought not to be extended to new realms.—

A soldier of the Nation, he loved the Union with a fervency and single-hearted devotion which it is but just to the officers of our army and Navy to say is their universal passion. Against any array of treason and nullification, he would have poured out his blood with joy; and well the plotters knew it! They dreaded more his personal opposition to their contemplated foray on New Mexico than all the forces which the Government can muster there; they knew that a simple Proclamation bearing his signature and denouncing the employment of force against New Mexico by Texas would paralyze their efforts to raise troops throughout the south, while to the New Mexicans themselves.

"One blast upon that bugle horn
Were worth five thousand men."

That Proclamation I was anxiously and hopefully expecting, and would not long have expected in vain but for this most unlooked-for catastrophe. God is above all; yet to our human apprehension it seems that there never was a time since Washington's first term when the death of a President would have been so appalling a calamity. It will be mercy scarcely less than a miracle if the horrors of civil war shall yet be averted.

Mr. FILLMORE is a wise and pure statesman—cautious, conservative, and devoted to the public weal.—His knowledge of public affairs is far more extensive and complete than Gen. Taylor's; his principles equally sound, National and beneficent. Yet the difference in power and position between an elected and a substituted President is immense; and the difficulties of the Presidential station have been fearfully increased and complicated by the change.—Men who dare not wag their tongues against Gen. Taylor will assail Mr. Fillmore as a traitor and vote his impeachment within six months for doing precisely as they knew Gen. Taylor would have done if still living. The new President deserves and should receive the heartfelt sympathy and support of every patriot, and especially of every Whig. That he will nobly sustain his new responsibilities and be well sustained in their discharge, must be the fervent hope of every generous heart.

Senator Bell of Tennessee, it is stated, is lying dangerously ill at Washington.

Incidents of President Taylor's Funeral.

Various descriptions have been given of the Funeral of President Taylor. Although there has been a great deal given upon this subject, we cannot forego making the following extracts from the Washington correspondence of the New York Tribune, which give the best account we have seen of the ceremonies on the occasion of the funeral:

THE CORPSE.

The body looked almost as natural as in health, when moving, as I have frequently seen it, through the now gloomy apartments of the Presidential mansion. The features were full and firm, with no signs of decomposition whatever. Its preservation was no doubt referable to the refrigeratory process to which it had been subjected. It may be said to have been literally frozen.

THE COFFIN.

The remains were placed in a neat mahogany coffin. The shroud was trimmed with fluted satin of snowy whiteness, which showed very neatly through a pane large enough to expose the entire face, neck and breast. The coffin was lined first with thick lead sheeting, and then with white satin. The exterior of the coffin was covered with fine black broadcloth and ornamented with eight silver eagles. Over the coffin was thrown a pall, of the same material, trimmed with heavy silver fringe, and heavy silver tassels attached to the corners. To the coffin eight heavy mounted silver handles were attached—four at each end, and two on each side. On the top of the coffin was the usual memorial plate, presenting the dates of birth, death, &c.

THE FUNERAL CAR.

The Funeral Car presented a heavily and long coupled running gear, with wheels carved from solid blocks of wood. The Car body was twelve feet by six in dimension, all covered with black. On it was arranged a Dais, for the support of the Coffin. From this was raised a canopy, covered with broadcloth, surmounted by a magnificent gilt Eagle. From the canopy hung curtains of black and white silk in alternate festoons, with rosettes, fringes, and tassels.—The pall was arranged in like manner, sweeping to the ground, hiding the car from view, completely. On the Coffin was thrown *en negligé* the sword and martial costume of the departed, and a profusion of emblematic flowers, culled and arrayed with appropriate garlands.

THE HORSES.

The car was drawn by eight white horses. They were richly but not gaudily caparisoned, and led by eight careful grooms. These were exclusively white men.—They were dressed in plain suits of black, without any livery.

OLD WHITEY AND THE GROOM.

The venerable war-steed followed immediately behind the remains of his devoted owner. He was richly caparisoned, and wore his accustomed saddle, surmounted by the holsters, &c. He was led by Mr. Schwartzman, a clerk in the Post Office Department, who claimed the honor in consideration of past associations.—He served thirteen long years with General Taylor in the Indian Wars—part of the time as an Orderly Sergeant. The old war-steed was an object of peculiar interest to the more curious of the multitude, who gazed upon the pageant.

COST OF THE FUNERAL.

When it is remembered that the pall of the coffin alone was ornamented with eight tassels, at a cost of ten dollars each, some idea of the cost of the whole arrangement may be formed. The coffin cannot have cost less than five hundred dollars; and the expenditure on the East Room alone must have cost at least a thousand dollars. From a hurried estimate I do not hesitate to venture over one hundred thousand dollars, as the cost, direct and collateral, of this pageant, including, of course, the removal of the remains to Louisiana. This may seem large until the nature of the case is considered. Of course, include the expenditure at all the Forts, Arsenals, &c., transportation of troops to and fro, &c., &c. The telegraphic bills alone of the government will amount to hundreds of dollars, a great number of dispatches having been sent after office hours, and at extra rates accordingly. The item of glazed muslin used in this city, at government expense, would astonish many people if aware of its cost. Twenty thousand yards at least have been used. All the hacks in this city were engaged at five dollars a-piece, &c., &c. I have not made my estimate in any spirit of complaint; by no means. I should have been ashamed of my country were a few thousand dollars of her immense income suffered to produce hesitation in such a case as this. Parsimony of expenditure would be unworthy of our proud nation on such a momentous occasion.

French Literary Prize.—The French Academy lately offered a prize of 7000 francs for the best dramatic work inculcating principles of rectitude and morality. It has been given to Emile Eugier, author of "Gabrielle."

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA. ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Death of Sir Robert Peel—Arrival of the American Squadron at Lisbon—Great Excitement—Crops in Europe Promising—Louis Philippe Rapidly Declining.

HALIFAX, July 18.

The steamship America arrived off the harbor last night, but owing to a dense fog that prevailed, she did not reach her wharf until this morning. The America arrived at Liverpool Sunday, the 20th ult., at noon, and sailed on the 6th inst., at 2 P. M.

Sir Robert Peel was killed on the 29th of June, by being thrown from his horse.

The growing crops of Grain throughout the Kingdom continue promising, though the harvest may be later than the average of seasons.

We have dates from Lisbon to the 9th ult. Great excitement prevailed, in consequence of the arrival of an American squadron in the Tagus—to enforce the claims of the United States Government.

Twenty one days were allowed by the American commander, for a reply. Fears were entertained of a refusal, the Portuguese Government having determined to resist the demand upon them.

Speculation is rife in England, as to the probable effect the death of Sir Robert Peel will have on the position of parties. The general belief seems to be, that the event will rather strengthen than diminish the position of the present Ministry. Louis Philippe is said to be dying of cancer in the stomach, and his relatives state that his life can scarcely last a month longer.

LIVERPOOL, July 6th.

Cotton has advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ on all descriptions a $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$ inferior. The week's sales reach 60,000 bales.

Flour has slightly advanced with an increased demand. Brown, Shipley & Co., quote Western 15s2d per bbl; Philadelphia, 22s; Baltimore, 22s2d; 6d; Sour 18s2d. Wheat 5s 2d to 6s 3d per 70 lbs. Mixed Corn 25s2d. There is a good business doing in Wheat at 1s2d per 70 lbs, advance.

Beef is unchanged and Pork is dull. Bacon is in moderate demand at previous prices. Shoulders firm at the late advance. The lard market is better at 6d advance. Tallow dull. A small lot of Cheese by the Atlantic sold slowly at 25s37d 6d.

The Coffee market is very firm, and higher rates are demanded. Sugars are in fair demand, and prices are 3d higher.

Judge Welch.

We understand that Hon. Arius Nye, of Marietta, has resigned the President Judgeship, of the 8th circuit, and that Hon. John Welch, of Athens, has been appointed as his successor. An excellent appointment. *Gallipolis Journal.*

JOHN WELCH, Esq., has declined accepting the appointment of President Judge of this (8th) Judicial Circuit. He returned his Commission on Tuesday. There are, we understand, several applicants for the station, and as Court will sit in Washington on the 23d, an appointment may soon be anticipated.

Judge Nye was induced to resign in consequence of his continued ill health, which has for some time prevented his regular attendance at some of the Courts in the district.

Athens Messenger.

A. G. Brown has received and accepted the appointment.

THE CONTY PRISONERS.—The National Intelligencer of the 19th says: We understand, and take great pleasure in announcing the fact, that the prisoners taken at Contoy, and in whose behalf our Government had interposed, have been released by the Spanish authorities from their prisons in Havana, and that they may be soon expected in the United States. This intelligence will be gratifying to good men in both countries, inasmuch as it will remove the cloud which hung for awhile over their amicable relations.

BRUTAL OUTRAGE.—The most devilish, malicious outrage, that ever came within our knowledge, was perpetrated yesterday evening at Minterville, German township.—Some brute or brutes, with knives, cut and hacked four noble looking horses to pieces, causing the immediate death of one, and the supposition is the other three cannot live.—The principal cuts were made behind the shoulder blades and down the hams, presenting a picture too horrible to look upon. The perpetrators of this cowardly, cold blooded deed have not been discovered. *Evansville Republican.*

The falling of the river above has so diminished the discharge of water through the Bonnet Carré crasse that it will soon close itself. The lake level is lower now than it has been for a long time. The water is low, too, along the coast.—*N. O. Pic., 7th.*

Requisition for M. Y. Beach.—Gov. Johnson, of Pa., has demanded of Gov. Fish (the N. Y. Star says) the person of Moses Y. Beach, that he may be tried, on the Lehigh County Bank business. The Pennsylvania officer is said to be in Albany, awaiting Gov. Fish's decision.